THEY'LL ARBITRATE

The board of directors of this company there-

upon had a copy of the correspondence above given made and transmitted to Hoxie,

President Missouri Pacific Railway.

Powderly last night sent a reply to Jay
Gould, saying the statements made in Gould's
reply was even worthy of more consideration
than could be given to them at this moment,
and continuing: "The public Interest and
the interest of both parties to this controversy
will not be served by a longer continuation
of the strike, if there is a shadow of a chance
to bring it to a speedy termination. With
that idea in view we prefer to let this discussion rest, and allow this matter to be decided
upon its merits by an impartial committee of

sion rest, and allow this matter to be decided upon its merits by an impartial committee of seven selected as indicated in our communication of this morning. Let them proceed to adjust the differences, and, having settled that matter and set in motion the idle wheels and hands, we have no objections to that same committee reviewing our actions in the matter, and we are willing to be judged, and to receive consure at their hands, if necessary, for any shorteonines that they may deem us guilty

censure at their hands, if necessary, for any shortcominas that they may deem us guilty of. The needs of the hour require that this strike terminate speedily. If that is done, the other matters can be very readily attended to." Gould received the letters in his own hands and conversed very pleasantly with the messenger of the board, McDowell, and said that he could not decide the matter, but that he would lay the letter before the board of directors on Monday morning.

SATURDAY'S INCIDENTS.

Hot-Headed Martin Irons Interviewed

-Some Trains Moving.

No. 101, when shown the statements of Pow-

derly and Turner, telegraphed from New

York and Philadelphia, said: "It is not

necessary for me to give any authority for

auything I have said. We don't have to be

guided by what Powderly says. The general

committee has no power here, and cannot

come here and settle trouble unless we re-

When Turner's statement, in which he de-

clared Irons as one of the men who are doing

tne order great injustice, was shown him, he

said: I have nothing to say about that, and I will not be drawn into a newspaper con-troversy with Powderly or Turner, They

have no right to denounce me in this mat

But you made the statement complained

"What I said," replied Irons, "was that if

what I said, replied from, was that if
the strike was not settled it
might extend all over the country,
And I will tell you more than
I said, and that is, that it may extend to all
knights, all over the country."

In addition to the dispatch from Pittsburg,
received born last night to the effect that

received here last night, to the effect that a company of United States infantry had passed through that city en route from New

York to this city, news was received here his morning that two companies had left Columbus, Ohlo, destined for St. Louis. It s understood that the Columbus detachment

will be placed in position to afford pro-tection to East St. Louis interests, if their services should become necessary and the ac-

tion is taken as a precautionary measure, based

upon information that the destruction of property had been threatened. The mayor of that city had already been called upon to fur-

that city had already been called upon to furnish protection for the property of the railroad companies, and has signified his inability to do so, six men being all that he had at his disposal. The county authorities will be applied to to-day and if necessary the governor of Illinois will be asked to protect the companies' property in that state.

A. A. Taimadge, general manager of the Wabash railroad, received a telegram yesterday from Springfield, Ill., stating that his application to the United States circuit court for protection of the property of the Wabash railroad had been granted, and last night Marshal Weber and a force of deputies arrived in East St. Louis to take charge of the yards and property, and protect its employes in the operation of trains, which, with their aid, will be run to-day on regular schedule time.

At 10:45 this morning a freight train of

twenty cars, made up in the Missouri Pacific yards, and under protection of a guard of po-

lice, made its way westward through the city uninterrupted by any violence from the strikers. No crowd had gathered at the yards

and none to any extent at any of the cross-

At 1:30 this afternoon the Vandalia road in

East St. Louis succeeded in making up a freight train of eleven cars. A large crowd of about 700 men were standing around the

of about 100 men were standing around the depot and, upon a movement made by an Olno & Mississippi freight train as if to start out, they made a rush to intercept its progress, and thus left the tracks around the depot clear. The Vandalia engineer, who was all ready to start, saw his chance and, with a full nead of steam, start-

ed awey. One of the crowd saw the move and running ahead, turned a switch signal across

the track, expecting the engineer to stop when he saw the track blocked, but the engineer turned on steam and crashing through the signal, the train was off and in a few min-utes was out of sight.

atter accompanying a train as far as the city limits the police returned to the Missouri Pacific yards and, under their guard, a second train was made up, which succeeded in passing through the city under circumstances similar to those attending the progress of the first train. The yard-master of the Iron Mountain railroad yards in this city aided by a force of rolles prade

in this city, aided by a force of police, made up and started out a freight train of eleven cars over that road this morning. There

were no attempts at interference on the part of the strikers and no excitement attended the train's departure, the crowds at the yards

and along the tracks being of small dimen-

At 4:50 this morning a fire started in two

At 4:50 this morning a fire started in two box cars standing upon the tracks of the Iron Mountain yards near the depot. An alarm was immediately turned in, but before the fire department arrived the cars had been burned, and the fire communicated with the depot, which was also destroyed. The loss amounts to \$35,000. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire, but it is supposed to be incendiary.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Adjutant General Drum said this afternoon that no in

regular schedule time.

St. Louis, March 27 .- Chairman Irons, of

The Great Gould Strike On the High Road to a Satisfactory Settlement.

OWDERLY GAINS A VICTORY.

The Level-Headed Leader of the Knights Proves True to His Trust.

MEN ORDERED BACK TO WORK

The Sanctity of the Sabbath Violated By Laboring In a Holy Cause -The Orders Issued By Both Parties.

Arbitration Agreed Upon.

zens, but only at the will of a law-breaking force. Any negotiations with such a force would be unwise and useless. The terms made with it would not be a settlement of the difficulties, but a triumph of force over the law of the land. It will mean nothing in their judgment but new troubles and worse. This is the result of their experience. In the meantime the governor's proclamation enjoins upon your men to return to duty, and this company's continued advertisement offers them employment on the same terms as heretofore. The board further suggests that inasmuch as your order assumes in your communication the responsibility for these men and power and control over them, the following from the governor of Missouri is expressive of their duty and your own: "I warn all persons, whether they be employes or not, against interposing any obstacle whatever in the way of said resumption, and with firm reliance upon the courage, good sense and law-abiding spirit of the public, I hereby call upon all good efficients to assist in expression out the NEW YORK, March 28,-This morning at 11 o'elock T. V. Powderly and W. B. McDowell called upon Jay Gould at the latter's residence. There they met Messrs, Gould, Hopkins, and George Gould. There was a general discussion of the situation in the southwest by both sides, and a better upon the courage, good sense and law-abiding spirit of the public. I hereby call upon ail good citizens to assist in carrying out the purposes of this proclamation; and I also hereby pledge the whole power of the state, so far as it may be lawfully wielded by its chief executive officer to sustain the company and its servants in said resumption and to restrain and punish all that may oppose it."
When this proclamation shall be obeyed and when the company's late employes shall desist from violence and interference with its trains, the board hereby assures them that they will find themselves met by Hoxie in the spirit in which he has heretofore saccessfully avoided rupture and cause for just complaint and in that just and liberal spirit which should always exist between employer and employed. By order of the board. Very respectfully yours, understanding was arrived at than had been had by either party hitherto. After talking until 1 o'clock p, m. the conference was adjourned until evening. At 7 o'clock to-night they met again. At 8:30 p. m. Powderly had to leave to keep an engagement with Congressman O'Neil of St. Louis, chairman of the house committee on labor, who came from Washington to render assistance if possible in settling the strike. McDowell, however, remained with Gould and his party, and Gould finally handed to McDowell the following communication: spectfully yours, JAY GOULD, President Missouri Pacific Railway.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, Missouri Pacific Railroad, March 28 .- T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman.-Dear Sir:-Replying to your letter of the 27th inst. I write to say that I will to-morrow morning send the following telegraphic instructions to Hoxie, general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad at St. Louis: In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific and in the employing of laborers in the several departments of this company give preference to our late employes, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employes and company, past or future. Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I remain yours JAY GOULD, President. very truly.

The executive board of the Knights of Labor have sent out the following telegram: Martin Irons, Chairman Executive Board D. A. 101, St. Louis-President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice-President Hoxie. Order men to resume work at once. By order of the executive board.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W. The executive board also sent out the fol-

lowing telegram: To Knights of Labor Now on Strike in the Southwest-President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice-President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions sent to chairman executive board D. A. 101, you are directed to resume work at once. Per order of the executive board.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W. Congressman O'Neill arrived from Washington just in time to get the news. He sent the following congratulatory telegram at once to the Missouri Republican:

The executive committee of the Knights of Labor have ordered the men to resume work, Congratulate our people on the results. JOHN J. O'NEILL.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS. Gould Refuses Saturday to Consider

Arbitration. NEW YORK, March 28 .- Gould, by advice of the board of directors of the Missouri Pacific has refused to meet a committee of the Knights of Labor. Powderly has returned to Scranton.

NEW YORK, March 28 .- The following the text of the correspondence which passed between the general executive board of the Knights of Labor and Jay Gould yesterday:

Noble Order of Knights of Labor of Amer ica, Office of the General Secretary, Phila-bell-phia, March 27.—Jay Gould—Sir—The general executive board would be pleased to have an interview with you at your conveni-ence to-day for the purpose of submitting the southwest difficulties to a committee of seven for arbitration, three of the committee to be appointed by yourself and three by the gen-eral executive board, the six to select the seventh member of the committee, the decision in the matter to be final. Should this proposition be acceptable, we will at once is sue an order for the men to return to work, By order of the general executive board,

FREDERICK TURNER, Secretary of the Board. Secretary of the Board,
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., New York,
March 27.—Frederick Turner, Esq., Secrelary, Philadelphia. Dear Sir—I have your
note of this date proposing an interview belween your executive committee and the officers of this company for the purpose of submitting to arbitration by a committee of
seven what you term the "southwestern difficuity." You are doubtless aware that in the
negotiation which took place here last
August between T. V. Powderly, grand
master workman, and associates, and officers
of this company, it was agreed that in future
no strikes would be ordered on the Missouri
Pacific road until after a conference with Pacific road until after a conference with officers of the company and an oppor-ity was had to adjust any alleged gricy-es. In view of this fact your attention is rawn to the following correspondence be-veen A. F. Hopkins, vice president, acting or the company in my spence, and Pow-

NEW YORK, March 6, 1886.—T. V. Powerly, Scranton, Pa.—Hoxie telegraphs that he Knights of Labor on our road have truck and refuse to allow any freight trains Entail over our road, saying they have no grievance, but are only striking because ordered to do so. If there is any grievance, we would like to task it over with you. We understood you to promise that no strike should be ordered without consultation.

Philadelphia, March 8, 1886.—A. L. Hopkins, Philadelphia, Secretary Misseni Pacific Pathage 108.

Phili Abel Phila, March 8, 1886,—A. L. Hop-letas, Secretary Missouri Paeitic Railway, 195 Broadway, New York.—Have telegraphed to west for particulars. Papers say the strike was caused by the discharge of a man named Hall. Can be be reinstated pending investi-gation?—T. V. Powdenly.— Ew York, March 8.—T. V. Powdenly.— Thanks for your message and suggestion. Thanks for your message and suggestion. Hall was employed on the Texas & Pacific and not by us. That property is in the hands of the United States court and we have no entrol whatever over the receivers or over the employes. We have carried out the greenents made last spring in every respect A recincular made last spring in every respect and the present strike is unjust to us and unwise for you. It is reported here that this movement is the result of Wall street influences on the part of those short of securities likely to be affected.

A. L. HOPRINS.

No reply to this message was rescived, but his company's request for a conference was growed and its premises invaries and account of the property of the premises in the property of the premises in the property of the premises in the premise of the premises in the premises of the premises of the premises in the premises of the premises of

inscending its premises invaded and property destroyed by men of your order in great hunders, who also seized and disabled its trains, as they have since confluted to do.

structions had been sent from Washington for the United States troops to aid in the protection of property at St. Louis and that if

above given made and transmitted to Hoxie, first vice president and general manager at St. Louis, with instructions to use every endeavor to continue the operation of the road and committed the whole matter to his hands. Hoxie's overtures, made through the governors of Missouri and Kansas, who stated that they found no cause for a strike, were rejected by your order. This and subsequent correspondence between him and Powderly are well known to you, and Hoxie's course has been confirmed by the board and the matter is still in his hands. I am therefore instructed by the board to refer you to him as its continuing representative in the premises. I am directed to add, in behalf of the board, that in its judgment, so long as this company is kept from performing its charter duties, its business is done, if at all, not under the conditions of law which are common to all citizens, but only at the will of a law-breaking force. Any negotiations with such a tection of property at St. Louis and that it any troops are now on their way to the city it is only a natural movement of recruits on their way to join regiments to which they have been assigned. The labor committee of the house held a protracted session to-day, which was entirely consumed in a discussion of the western strikes and the teasibility of formulating and reporting for passage to the house of some measure or measures that will prove efficacious in relieving the strained relations of the strikers and employer now existing. No formal agreement has yet been reached. KANSAS CITY, March 27.—The Missouri

Pacific company succeeded in sending out a freight train east between 5 and 6 o'clock this

freight train east between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning while the yards were comparatively deserted. Preparations were made to start a train late this afternoon and a large crowd gathered. The strikers persuaded the engineer and fireman to leave the train and the attempt was delayed until to-morrow. A freight train arrived from Sedalia at 4 o'clock, the first arrival since the strike.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—Judge Byrne of the circuit court read the riot act this afternoon and the day passed quietly.

DENISON, Tex., March 27.—The Missouri Pacific officials continue to hold complete control of their yard here. Everything is quiet. A switch engine went into the territory yesterday and brought down a traincontrol of their yard here. Everything is quiet. A switch engine went into the territory yesterday and brought down a trainload of coal without molestation. A heavy guard is still kept about the yards and shop.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 28.—A News' special from Texarkana says: At a mass meeting of citizens last Thursday night many Knights of Labor were present, and the local executive committee publicly expressed their intention of helping the citizens in keeping the peace and protecting railroad property. In order to test their professions the county officers, with a number of leading citizens, visited the round house of the Iron Mountain road yesterday and got out an engine. The sheriff and posse boarded the locomotive, as did also a knight. They soon had steam up and were about to run the engine out of the yard, when a a mob of about five hundred strikers confronted them, caught the switchman and officer on guard by their necks, threw them aside and then switched the engine on a side track. This outrace has resulted in the withdrawal of all confidence from the knights, as it was directly contrary to the professions of good will made by the local committee. The citizens have resolved to obtain state aid. Sheriff Hamilton has telegraphed to Governor Hughes asking for militia and has been authorized to call out the Gate City Guards, of this city. The guards have been notified to hold themselves militia and has been authorized to call out the Gate City Guards, of this city. The guards have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to respond at short notice. Many of the better class of knights deprecate the course being pursued, and there is no doubt that many withdrawals from the organization will take place. The citizens are on the alert and any further acts of violence will be re-sisted by force.

sisted by force.

A News special from Gainsville says: The inhabitants of this city are beginning to properly experience the effects of the strike, As the Missouri Pacific road runs through Gainsville, many poor people are almost suffering for food, and merchants are refusing credit to the army of workmen.

MONGOLS FOR MAINE.

A San Francisco Society Offers Them at Cheap Rates.

PORTLAND, Maine, March 28,-[Special Telegram.]—A decided sensation has been created in labor circles by the publication yesterday of the following article in the Express: An attempt is quietly being made to introduce Chinese labor into Maine to the diplacement of some 6.(0) to 8,000 Maine people. The first proposition came from the secretary of an association having its headquarters in San Francisco. One firm that has in its employ in the state and elsewhere about 6,000 hands was offered that number of Chinese laborers at \$3 a week for the men and \$1 for board money. It was added the the executive committee of district assembly | San Francisco association would expect the firm to build sheds to accommodate the mer with bunks and two blankets to three men. It was said the men would be selected from among the most intelligent of the laborers now on the Pacific coast, and while com pletely ignorant of the business in which it was proposed to have them engage, the secretary said within a month they would be able to imitate any merely mechanical movement they had seen others perform. The secretary said: "Great numbers of our clients have been thrown out of work by labor movements and agitation on the Pacific coast and it is felt necessary for several thousand of them to go east where the people have less bitter feelings in regard to them and less objection to their p resence." To this letter the firm in question returned a vigorous answer, refusing to entertain the proposition, but it is not known what disposition other interested parties will make of it.

SCENES OF THE SABBATH.

The Militia Succeed in Sending Out a Freight Train. TENABRANA, Ark., March 28,-The freight blockade in this city was broken this morning, and a freight train was sent north with freight for St. Louis, under a strong guard of militia. Great excitement prevailed, and four hundred strikers were assembled in the Missouri Pacific yards. The militia over-awed them, however, and the train left without opposition. At Mandeville, ten miles north of Texarkana, a crowd of strikers tried to spread the track and wreck the train. The militia scattered them and cap-tured twelve of the strikers, who were brought back to Texarkana and put in jail. The running of this train is regarded as breaking the backbone of the strike at this point.

Mining Troubles. DUBOIS, Pa., March 27.-The Eureka mines n the fourth district resumed operations this morning, at the advance demanded b the strikers. The Beech Tree mines are also running at the increase, and a number of other mines are preparing for resumption. The strike is now general, and the mines in the district are all closed, except the ones paying the advance. A large number of extra coal and iron police have been sworn in, in anticipation of trouble, and are ready for action on short notice. No trouble is appre-

hended as everything is quiet and the best of feeling prevails among the strikers. Striking Car Drivers.

PITTSBURG, March 27 .- The conductors and drivers on all lines about the city except the Citizens, Transverse and Second Avenue lines, went out on a strike this morning. At a conference last night between the officials of eleven other companies in this city and District Master Workman Evans, no agreement was reached, and ne ordered the men not to take out a car to-day. Each one of the companies will make an attempt to-day to send out a car in order to save their charters.

Ministers Favor the Movement. CHICAGO, March 28.—The representative clergymen of this city were interviewed to-day regarding a circular recently sent by the National Eight Hour association to all pastors in Chicago, asking their support, spoke in favor of the movement. Professor Swing and Rev. Thomas E. Green very strongly endorsed the movement..

Settled by Arbitration. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 28. - The board of arbitration to fix the wages of street railway employes reported yesterday, giving the men \$1.70, \$1.50 and \$1.35, according to grade of service. The schedule makes an increase of 20 cents a day to drivers and conductors.

Nearly Melting in His Pan. PHILADELPHIA. March 28.—The type seting contest which began here on Tuesday, March 16, closed to-night, Duguid, of Cincinnati, taking first prize, and McCann, of New York, second. Duguid to-day exceeded all previous records, his net composition be-ing 6.635 ems in three hours.

Weather For To-Day. MISSOURI VALLEY - Generally weather; clearing in extreme northern portion; northern winds, becoming variable; slowly rising temperature.

MISNER THE COMING JUDGE

Prospects That the Presi ent's Old Friend Will Fill Swaim's Office.

PRAYERS IN GENERAL TERMS.

The Blind Chaplain's Allusions Not Relished By the House-Grovers Duck Dinner-Dakota's Fate.

The Judge Advocate Generalship. WASHINGTON, March 28.—[Special Telegram.]—In army circles the Impression prevails that the president will not allow the virtual vacancy in the office of judge advocate general to exist much longer. To all intents and purposes General Swaim is on the retired list now, and his successor should be named without delay. In this connection a local paper, which devotes considerable space to nilitary affairs, has the following to say: It is not generally known that Lieutenant Colonel Henry B. Misner. Tenth infantry, who left here last week after a short visit, is a candidate for the position of judge advocate general, with some prospect of success. Colonel Misner was a young practicing lawyer in 1861, when he was appointed captain in the new Eighteenth infantry, the regiment which was commanded by Colonel Carrington, of Ohio, the only full colonel appointed then who was without any previous experience in the army. Colonel Misner was a friend of President Cleveland in their early law school days, and was warmly received by his old-time friend when he called at the white house. It is believed that something will be done speedily to relive the judge advocate department from the anomalous condition it stands in in respect to its head. In that event, Colonel Misner's friends think his prospects for the nomination are good. THE CHAPLAIN'S PLAIN SPOKEN PRAYERS.

It is understood that Representative Morrison of Illinois, who is an intimate friend of the Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the house, has intimated to him as delicately as possible that it would be well for him to make his prayers in future more general in their terms. He told Mr. Milburn that sensationists would turn his prayers into reflections upon the house, and that there was already some uneasiness among the members on that account. Dr. Milburn is the first chaplain of the house who has attracted attention to himself aside from the priestly nature of his calling. is a man of broad culture and high intellectual attainment. It is he who Colonel Morrison in caucus referred to as "a man who feared God, hated the devil and voted the democratic ticket." Dr. Milburn is a general favorite in the house with members of both parties and religious belief, but his recent pointed allusions to adulterers and stock gamblers have not been relished by the score of men to whom they apply, and for that reason the aid of Colonel Morrison, as leader of the house, has been invoked to pre-

yent their repetition in the future. THE PRESIDENT'S DAY OFF. The president returned on the late evening train from the north. His determination to take a day's holiday with his Albany friends at the Ducking club at Magnolia, Md., was not made known to any one previous to his departure Friday evening. There is no reason why the fact of his going should be critieised on account of the sickness of Secretar Manning. If Mr. Manning had taken a little more rest he might have escaped his present attack, and unless the president takes more rest than been taking he will be in danger of some thing of a similar character. The country ought to rejoice whenever it hears that the president is taking a "day off." The president seems greatly to enjoy the congressional dinners that he is giving each week or Thursday evening, and the senators and members who go to them also have a good time. At these dinners political matters of course are not discussed, but there is a great deal of entertaining and jovial conversation and the president is enabled to become more intimately acquainted with men whom he needs to know.

DAKOTA DOOMED IN THE HOUSE. There seems but little prospect of Dakota being admitted as a state at this session of congress. The democrats of the territory to a considerable number have written to the members of the committee on territories objecting to admission on the forty-sixth parallel, and asking that the line of the Missouri river be followed instead. It is the disposi tion of the house territorial commit tee to adopt this latter suggestion, and they will either lay before the house a bill to this effect or report adversely upon the senate bill, admitting only the southern half. As it is highly probable the house will be guided by the committee's actions, no matter which of these two courses it may adopt, the natural result will be to throw the entire subject back into the senate, where the most vigorous measures will be necessary to bring it to the front again.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The chaplain's opening prayer this morning was as follows Give ear, oh God of Jacob, and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world-a revolution more tremendor than any of which history tells, in which seenes of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America. For long the few have mastered the many, because they understood the open secret-tools for then that can use them-but now the many have learned the secret of organization drill and dynamite. Cause the rich of the world to understand that the tim has come for grinding, selfish monopoly to cease, that corporations may get souls in them, with justice honor, conscience and human kindness. Teach the rich men of thi country that great fortunes are lent them b country that great fortimes are lent them by Thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing studs and yachts and find better company than hostlers, grooms and jockeys, pool sellers and bookmakers. Teach them, oh God, that it is Thee who has given them power to get these fortunes, that it is to prove them, to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep Thy commandments or no, and that these commandments are, thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself; that if the rich men of this land keep these commandments, the poor will follow the example, and we at least will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, oh God, and save us."

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio asked unanimous consent that the prayer be printed in the Record.

Mr. James objected, remarking sotto voce to a gentleman who asked him to withdraw the objection, that it was made because the

the objection, that it was made because the prayer was an incendiary speech.

The sliver bill came up and the debate was opened by Mr. Culbertson. He was a friend of silver and in favor of placing it on the same plane with gold. He would make the coinage of silver free, and he would pass a law compelling the treasury department to pay the surplus on the public debt.

Mr. Long said the simple common sense thing to do was to call a balt. We had an abundance of silver: more than the efforts of abundance of silver; more than the efforts of the administration could force into circula-tion. Give silver coinage a present or pros-pective rest. In the interest of b)-metalism, in the interest of silver itself, it was time to

cast an anchor and take bearings, to suspend or at least fix a time for suspension of silver coinage, and then to see if some international arrangement with the other great commercial nations could not be made.

Mr. Dorgan then made a strong plea for the establishment of a single gold standard and advocated the suspension of coinage under the Bland act, declaring that the so-called debt-paying dollar was in reality a debt-scaling dollar—nothing but eighty cents worth of buillon with falsehood stamped upon it.

upon it.
Mr. Hatzell said that the people had spoken Mr. Hatzell said that the people had spoken in no uncertain voice against the suspension of silver connage, and the question was whether congress, their servant, should heed their voice or legislate in the interest of those who were seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the working class. The stoppage of silver coninage meant the stagnation of trade, paralysis of labor and an infliction of all the evils which must arise from the derangement of the industries of the country.

country.
Mr. J. M. Taylor of Tennessee briefly favored free coinage, and then the house ad-

IMPROVING WATERWAYS. The River and Harbor Bill Completed

By the House Committee. WASHINGTON, March 28,-The river and harbor appropriation bill, as completed by the house committee, makes a total appropriation of \$15,164,200, which will become available immediately upon the passage of the bill. As there was no appropriation made for river and harbor improvements last session, the present appropriation virtually covers a period of nearly two years. Among the amounts mentioned in the bill are the follow-

ing:	
ILLINOIS.	- 1
Harbors—	
Calumet	10,000
Chicago	100,000
Waukegan	20,000
Kirers-	
Calumet	25,000
Illinois	100,000
WISCONSIN.	200
Harbors—	
Ahnapee	15,000
Green Bay	7,000
Kenosha	5,000
Kewanee	10,000
Manitowoe	15,000
Milwaukee bay and harbor	80,000
Oconto	8,000
Port Washington	5,000
Racine	10,000
Superior bay	30,000
Sheboygan	15,000
Sturgeon bay	5,000
Rivers—	3.073330
Chippewa	25,000
Fox	75,000
St. Croix	7,500
MISSIPPIPPI RIVER.	7.00
Reservoirs at headwaters	50,000
Snagboat	30,000
St. Paul to Des Moines rapids	520,000
At Des Moines rapids	35,000
Dry dock and rapids	65,000
Rapids to Illinois river.	200,000
Illinois to Onio river	500,000
From Cairo to the head of the passes (including Red river at and below the head of Atchafa-	
lava)	2,250,000
Survey between head passes and	321/2011/080
nead waters	75,000
Removal of obstructions	75,000

COMPELLING ARBITRATION. Congressman O'Neill's Bill With That

Object in View. Washington, March 28,—Congressman John O'Neill, chairman of the house committee on labor, left for New York this afternoon, to confer with T. V. Powderly and Jay Gould as to a settlement of the southwestern railway troubles. Before leaving O'Neill invoked, by letter, the interference of the president in bringing together "two antagonized members of his family." In the house toorrow O'Noill's long n hill on the arbitration question will be introduced. He asserts that it is rational, operative and constitutional. It is entitled "A bill creating boards of arbitration for the speedy settle ment of controversies and differences be tween common carriers, engaged inter-state and territorial comm commerce or business, and their employes."
The preamble recites that by section
3 of article 1, constitution of the United
States, congress is invested with full power and authority to provide for the general wel-fare of the people of the United States, to regulate commerce among the several states: to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court of the United States, and make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. It provides for formation within the law of a tribunal consisting of one on each side of the controversy, the two to select a third. If they do not select as provided within those days do not select as provided within three days United States court of jurisdiction, in which the trouble exists, shall do so. This tribunal shall have the standing of a United States commission, with all its powers, and shall be paid in like manner.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Annual Meeting and the National Officers Elected. Washington, March 28.—The national council of the National Union league held its annual session at the Ebbitt house in this city to-day. There was a very full representation of states. Officers for the year were

elected as follows: President—C. H Grosvenor.
Vice Presidents—William E. Chandler,
Thomas R. Rich, James S. Negley,
J. S. Robinson, L. C. Houck, J. E. O'thara,
C. A. Boutelle, B. K. Bruce, Nathan Goff
Lewis McKenzie.
Corresponding Secretary—J. E. Bryant.
Treasurer—A. M. Ciapp,
Chaplain—J. J. Cooper,
Marshal—J. H. Bayne,
Sergeant-at-Arms—S. J. Demar,
A committee made a report, which was
unanimously adopted, congratulating the republican party upon the evidence of its past President-C. H Grosvenor.

publican party upon the evidence of its past wisdom and patriotism seen in the course, of the prescut democratic administration. After referring to the alleged fraudulent voting in the south and the system of political murders directed against republicans, a set of resolutions were adopted, that the National Union league will direct its principal efforts to secure a fair vote and an honest count of ballots, and appointing a committee of fifteen to be armed with authority to carry into effect the policy of the league

FORECAST OF CONGRESS.

Business To Be Considered During the Present Week. WASHINGTON, March 28, -Unfinished business in the senate for the morning hour is Senator Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army. At 2 o'clock to-morrow Mr. Platt will call up the bill for the admission of Washington territory. Next to this the interstate commerce bill and the bankruptcy bill are booked for consideration. Senator Wilson will continue his watch for an opportunity to try the passage of the Des Moines river settlers' bill over the president's veto, In the house friends of the education bill will seek an open issue with its opponents. Mr. Willis will report a new education bill under the call of states, and will move its reference to some other than the educational committee. The postoffice appropriation bill is unfinished business, and dehate upon the policy of the postmaster general with regard to the foreign mall service may postpone action till near the end of the week. The agricultural and river and harbor appropria-tion bills will be reported to the house to-The sundry civil appropriation bill s expected later.

Manning's Condition Unchanged. Washington, March 28.—The physicians ttending Secretary Manning report his condition to-night as unchanged. Members of the secretary's family and his attendants say he appears somewhat better.

The Clearance Record.

Boston, March 28.—The leading clearing ouses of the United States report the total gross bank exchanges for the week ending March 27, were \$945,785,750, an increase of 45.5 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

THE BRITISH CABINET SPLIT

Chamberlain and Trevelyan's Resignations Cause But Little Comment.

HIS HOME RULE SCHEME BROAD.

Strength of the Opposition to the Premier-The Churchill-Smith Warfare Unfounded-Various Foreign Notes.

The English Political Situation.

LONDON, March 28.—[Special Cablegram]
-The cabinet meeting, held after nearly a ortnight's interval, leaves the situation essentially unchanged. The interval has been employed in strenuous efforts to mitigate the opposition of Chamberlain and Trevelyan to Gladstone's Irish scheme. These efforts have resulted in total failure. The announcement yesterday that Chamberlain and Trevelyan had finally resigned, and the queen had ac cepted their resignations, caused but little comment, as it was looked for. It is understood definitely to-night that Hon. James Stansfield radical member for Halifax, will have the presidency of the local government board, and the Earl of Dalhausie will be secretary for Scotland, the latter, however, not being seated in the cabinet. Gladstone, it is reported, laid before his colleagues, including Chamberlain and Trevelyan, Friday, a brief statement of his home rule proposals. Rather more than usual pains were taken to prevent a disclosure, but a strong impression prevails that the measure will prove even broader than has been supposed. The Times believes he will propose a statutory parliament in Dublin, placed in a position of practical independence, with a wide range of legislative authority and entire control over home administration, including law and police. The scheme reserves to the imperial government little more than the command of the armed forces of the crown. This account tallies with the known views of the men with whom Gladstone has chiefly consuited, but affirms nothing but the veto power, which the Parnellites regard as vital. Any scheme which limits the jurisdiction of an frish parliament, or prohibits to Ireland any of these powers which the American constitution prohibits to the states, will be accepted by the Parnellites as an installment only. Yet Gladstone and Morley have broadened their scheme expressly in order to relieve the imperial parliament from 1rish ob-

OPPOSITION TO THE OTHER BRANCH of Gladstone's project, in voting a loan for buying out the landlords, has so steadily increased that he has been strongly urged to abandon it and propose home rule in its naked simplicity. Labouchere again leads off in this movement, which was started in order to secure precedence for the Irish parliament over land purchase, but has now become a demand for home rule only. The Standard retorts that an undisguised proposal to place the landlords at the mercy of a tenant legislature would leave Gladstone almost alone to the lobby with the Parnellites. Gladstone, in the meantline, adheres to his original purpose. If he has made any concession it refers only to the order in which his proposals shall be laid before parliament. His announcement that he intends to introduce a bill for the future overnment of Ireland is inter preted to mean that land purchase is postponed, but I believe this is erroneous, if only because it would involve Morley's retirement. Gladstone has resolved to stand or fall on the whole scheme. He has preferred to part with his colleagues rather than modify it. It is not likely he will mutilate it in deference to hostility which he still believes he can overcome. The faithful Spec tator tells him plumply that home rule with out purchase would mean the throwings over of all the moral responsibilities of England to loyal Ireland. The radical revolt which Labourchere heads will not go to the point of voting against expropriation. Bright, who was industriously represented as having been talked over by Gladstone, remains an opponent of the whole scheme. Gladstone's illness has not been serious. Further postponement of the date of the introduction of the Irish measure until April 8 gives more time for the guiet, formidable agitation against home rule which Chamberlain and

others are prosecuting.

THE DISSATISFIED WING. Already Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James, and other prominent members of the dissatisfied wing of the liberals, are consulting as to what programme they will propose should they be called upon to attempt the formation of a government. Mr. Goschen is eager to oust the present government at all hazards, and it may be said of him with certainty, what is believed also of the others of this faction, that he would accept without question the plan of coalition with the liberal-conservative minister and a platform conservative with Hartington as the premier. The difficulty of the scheme is so immense that a judicial estimate shows that trust can be placed in its final success. At present the parties existing may be enumerated: Gladstone, liberal; Hartington, liberal; Chamberlain, radical; Parnellites and

pure tory. A number of Scotch members will follow Trevelyan out of a sort of personal devotion and this will incidentally strengthen Chamberlain's revolt. Nothing can safely be predicted of what will follow a defeat of Gladstone and the dissolution of parilament, excent that there would be a class of parties anpealing to the country for support on hairsplit issues. The prospect is not a cheerful one for any stable government resulting from this uncertainty of policy among the leaders of the nation. Perhaps the best evidence of the probability of a new election is that the party managers are preparing for one, and seem to expect it soon, though they are with everybody else puzzled over the general confusion of the issues. A report that gained some circulation, to the effect that the queen will not permit Gladstone to dissolve parliament until some definite policy is, indi cated by the opposition, lacks probability, and is not believed.

THE CHURCHILL-SMITH WARFARE. The story of a private warfare between Lord Randolph Churchill and William Henry Smith, the original of Sir Joseph Porter, K C. B., is now said to be unfounded Churchill's ropularity, which suffered be cause of his bumptuousness at Lorne and Belfast, seems to be again on the increase. The Beaconsfield club has arranged a ban quet in his honor, and there is a great de mand for tickets thereto. This must cer tainly be nearly the most satisfactory thing that could happen to a man ambitious above al others to be recognized as Earl Beaconsheld's successor in politics, and most equally gratifying must be the fact that it is proposed to form a club as an offsnoot from the Beacons field club and name it the Churchill club.

CABLE CULLINGS. In the Irish Loyal and Patriotic union's first portion of their answer to Gladstone's request for information respecting the condition of Ireland, they aim to show the supremacy of the National league, where committees act as tribunals, exercise the authority of the courts, hear complaints,

summon parties to appear before them, pronounce decisions, pass sentences, enforce decrees by boycotting, cancel contracts, award damages, and arbitrarily limit the liberties and private rights of loyal citizens. Over one hundred cases supported by testimony are cited.

The Irish question came near being settled by a side wind on Monday, when the minis-try escaped defeat on the financial question by only twenty-one votes, in spite of Glade stone's passionate declaration that he would

resign if beaten. Advices from Berlin state Prince Bismarck received the result of the vote on the spirit monopoly bill with unusual irritation, and was loud in his denunciation of the opposition in the reichstag, pronouncing them a pack of ungrateful idiots. He exclaimed that Herr Richter, leader of the faction known as "freisinniger," must be taught who is master of Germany. The chancellot has resolved to persevere in his fluor taxastion scheme, and states he will yet pass a high license bill in the reichstag.

The Economist's Opinion.

London, March 28.—The Economist says:
Chamberlain's secession from the cabinet is
the most severe blow Gladstone could sustain. If the schism continues the next election may result in returning the tories to
power or compelling the liberals to accept
Chamberlain's leadership. Either result will
be fraught with momentous consequences,

An American Newspaper Suspended. PANAMA, March 28, - General Santo Domingo has issued a decree ordering suspension of the American newspaper, the State and Herald, for a period of sixty days. The suspension was ordered upon a sub-editor of the paper refusing to publish certain correspondence submitted by the governor general.

A Church Dignitary Dead. London, March 28.—The death is announced of Most Rev. Richard Chenevix French, D. D., formerly archbishop of the Dublin diocese of the Church of London.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Labor Troubles Rendering Stock Operations Uncertain. New York, March 28,-|Special Teles-

gram.]-The east has been filled with mutterings during the week regarding the necessity of a more vigorous state of action with a view of summarily stopping the railroad strikes in the southwest. This view is sound enough, but more remains to be said. No interference of state would be enough-if equity is the end in view-that would stop short of scaling down the bond and stock obligations of the whole Gould system of roads. The simple fact is, the money required to meet the demand for interest and dividends is so great, little remains for the trainmen and laborers. People like bonds, as Gould used to say, and they were permitted to buy to the top of their bent. The state stood by and saw the wrong consummated. Should it try coercion now the day of full and final reckoning will only have been deferred. The New York Evening Post goes so far as to admit that the coal and iron industries of Pennsylvania have been over capitalized, and that the struggle to keep alive the capital that has been sunk and is practically dead by advancing the price of coal, will be in vain. This I have asserted all along. What was done in Pennsylvania has been done all over the country. The locomotive king has been charged with the collection of enormous taxes through the devices of its cunning courtiers, but the day of inquiry and of reckoning is at hand. The inevitable encroache ments of labor are such that excessive dividends and interest cannot be kept up. Stock speculation is in such a condition that week after week the most experienced stock gamblers get more and more mixed and quit the game. The new element of strikes has rendered stock operations still more uncertain, and at the time of writing these lines even & guess is impossible as to what will be the state of Wall street affairs to-morrow, Anyone who pretends to grasp the situation and to make predictions must be a humbug and a

JAKE SHARP'S BOODLE. A Car Load of Swag On the Way to

Albany. NEW YORK, March 27.- [Seedal Telegram.] The World's Albany special says: The story that the Broadway surface railway proposes sending a car load of swag to Albany to kill the repeal bills, has excited the liveliest interest, particularly among that class of statesmen who expect to fall heir to a part of the visitation. For the first time in this ses-

sion the lobby begins to wear an expectant and satisfied expression. The company realizes the fight now embarked upon is one of life or death to it, and for the \$2,000,000 it expects to earn in a year, it is ready to risk \$500,000 or more on the legisla ture, in spite of the investigation of its past methods now going on in the city of New York. It is generally admitted that the stagnation of legislation this week is only a prehade to the expected activity, a ritation and hade to the expected activity, a ritation and liveliness of the next few weeks. The bills that carry the biggest boodle are yet to be heard from.

Fatality at a Fire. KANSAS CITY, March 28.—Neiswanger's livery stable, Eighth and Walnut streets, was gutted by fire at 3:30 o'clock this morning. Thirty-eight horses were burned or suffocated to death, and an employe named John Foll-mer perished in the flames. Insurance on the property light. The origin of the fire is

Car Shops Completely Burned. Chicago, March 2s,—Inter-Ocean's Brain-ard, Dak., special: The principal car and locomotive manufacturing shops of the Northern Pacific railway located here were destroyed by tire this morning. Loss, 100,000; insurance, unknown.

A Poor House in Ashes. Chicago, March 28,—The Inter-Ocean's Peoria, Ill., special says: The Peoria county poorhouse was nearly destroyed by fire today. None of the inmates were injured. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$20,000.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dys-

pepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

Por the past two years I have been afflicted with severe leadaches and dyspep-sia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick head-ache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lewell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.